

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1823.

No. 170

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

**The Ninth Annual Meeting** of the North-Carolina Baptist Society, for Missions, Foreign and Domestic, will commence on Saturday, the 24th of May next, at Southland's Meeting House, 18 miles north of Raleigh, in Wake county. Members of the society, and brethren in the ministry, in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

Wm. Lightfoot, Sec. &c.  
April 30.

## MASONIC.

THE members of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, are requested to attend a meeting of the Lodge on Thursday the 15th instant, on business of importance.

John Van Hook, Sec'y.  
March 1 69-3w

**William H. Phillips & Co.**  
HAVE just received from Wilmington, their spring supply of Groceries, which makes their assortment complete. Among them are Porter, Newark Cider, Philadelphia Ale, and Lime Juice by the quart or gallon.  
May 6 69-3w

## J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are disposed to sell on accommodating terms. Their customers and the public, are invited to call on them.  
May 6 69-3w

## STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description, also all kinds of TIN WARE, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.  
May 6 69-3w

## LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.  
Wm. M. Sneed.  
May 6 69-2m

## WILL BE SOLD,

AT the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Whitely, in the town of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 31st of May next, all the property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Carriage, Wagon, Cattle, and Household and Kitchen furniture, on a credit until the first day of January next. Bond and security required before the property is changed.  
James Webb,  
Executor.  
April 18 67-3w

## THE RACE HORSE.

## NAPOLÉON

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Venus, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performance on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.  
Lewis Sherley.  
April 22 67-3w

**State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. Shubal Garner and John Garner.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case are residents of another state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.  
Jesse Harper, c. c. c.  
Price adv. \$2 62 63-3w

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington May 3.	Fayetteville May 8.	Newbern May 3.	Petersburg May 9.
Barley, Ognish, gall.	130 a 140	100 a 110	175 200	130 175
Apple, do.	40 45	55 55	40 45	38 40
Peach, do.	—	50 75	75 85	50 60
Bacon, lb.	9 11	8 9	8 9	8 9
Beeswax, lb.	33 35	31 34	32 33	—
Butter, lb.	12 15	13 15	18 25	—
Coffee, lb.	24 26	24 28	27 29	28 30
Corn, bush.	60 65	70 70	51 52	80
Cotton, lb.	9 10	8 10	8 9	8 11 1/2
Candles, mould, lb.	10 12	13 16	12 13	—
Flaxseed, rough, bush.	100 107	—	70	—
Flour, bbl.	750 900	700 725	900	650 750
Gut. Holland, gall.	90 100	90 110	125	95 100
Country, do.	38 40	43 45	45 50	—
Iron, ton	2350 9500	1000 11200	—	9300 10000
Lard, lb.	10	—	8 9 1/2	—
Lime, cask	150	200 300	—	150 200
Molasses, gall.	26 27	29 32	30	33 37 1/2
Porter, Phil. doz.	—	230 3 0	—	263 250
Powder, Amer. keg	—	750	—	550 700
Rum, Jamaica, gall.	82 85	80 110	90 100	115 120
West India, do.	60 65	75 80	75 85	80 90
New England, do.	37 40	42 45	45	38 40
Rice, cwt.	275 300	350 400	350 400	—
Shot, lb.	—	1100 1200	—	1000 1050
Salt, Liverpool, bush.	55	75 80	—	75 87
Turk's Island, do.	45	60 65	—	—
Sugar, Brown, cwt.	750 850	700 900	1000 1300	750 1214
Loaf, lb.	—	17 20	18 20	15 20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, lb.	—	150 175	—	112 159
Hyson, do.	—	100 120	—	—
Young Hyson, do.	—	—	—	100 112 1/2
Tobacco, cwt.	400 425	275 350	—	350 1000
Tallow, lb.	9 10	8 9	10	—
Whiskey, gall.	35 37	40 45	40	35 40
Wine, Madeira, do.	—	125 400	—	250 400
Teneriffe, do.	—	125 150	160 175	—
Sherry, do.	—	—	160 200	—
Port, do.	—	—	—	—
Malaga, do.	—	65 85	—	—

## The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823  
We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Scheme, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union. In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASE, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

## Grand State Lottery OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars  
HIGHEST PRIZE  
Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of May, and will progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

**SCHEME.**  
1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dollars.  
1 Prize of 20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.  
2 Prizes of 10,000 is 20,000 Dollars.  
2 Prizes of 5,000 is 10,000 Dollars.  
20 Prizes of 1,000 is 20,000 Dollars.  
30 Prizes of 500 is 15,000 Dollars.  
60 Prizes of 250 is 15,000 Dollars.  
6000 Prizes of 10 is 72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.  
Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00  
Halves, ..... 6 | Eighths, ..... 1 50

## SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.  
THE SCHEME CONTAINS  
1 prize of \$20,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000—3 of \$3,000—8 of \$1,000—500 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20 & 5000 of \$10—The whole to be completed in SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.  
Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50  
Halves, ..... 5 | Eighths, ..... 1 25  
TICKETS AND SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

## CORHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market-street BALTIMORE:  
Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America  
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to  
J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.  
66-3w

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

## BLANKS OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Pleasant Henderson vs. Edward Robson. Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.  
Price adv. \$5 25 61-3m

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

James Carrington vs. John J. Carrington, admr. and others. Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.  
Price adv. \$5 25 61-3m

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Moses M. Cowan vs. Joseph M. Murray. Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M. Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Joseph M. Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.  
Price adv. \$5 25 61-3m

## Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz:  
540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in by William McCluskey.  
150 acres adjoining John McDade, given in by Thomas McCluskey.

Thos. Clancy, Late Sheriff  
April 9. Price adv. \$1 75 65-3w

## The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

## Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milk cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fastest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen filled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax lined, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of horse shoes, 10 dollars.

For the best time horse play, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising, sowing, or planting, produce well authenticated certificates of the measurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a cattle show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Flowering Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Sec'y.  
April 2. 54-3m

## AN adjourned meeting of the society

will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

April 2. 64-1m

## Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

## Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52-1f

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dacey Mangum vs. John J. Carrington and others. Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jephtha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Merkins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased, residing beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants, who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.  
Price adv. \$8 20. 66-3m

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

In Equity. Edward Robson vs. Injunction Bill.



## Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

**Agriculture of North-Carolina.**  
LETTER II.  
To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR.—Having suggested some general principles, which I think ought to govern us in our efforts to improve the state of agriculture, I now proceed, as was proposed, more directly to the subject of your address. I am well satisfied that your proposition, "to have geological surveys of the state taken," embraces an object which has an important bearing on the interest of agriculture: still, I am not quite certain whether the plan you propose, is likely to be the best that could be devised, for carrying your views into execution. But proceeding on the ground, that a geological survey of the state is a most interesting and important object, we may leave the particular mode by which it is to be accomplished, to future discussion. My present object is, to offer my reasons for thinking so favorably of the scheme itself.

Though I have directed my reading of late towards the study of geology, on account of its supposed practical tendency, yet I do not profess to be master of the subject; and desiring to qualify myself better, both for forming an opinion respecting the object, to which you have invited the attention of our citizens, and for offering my reasons for that opinion when formed, I have obtained from a friend, who is familiar with this science, a detailed statement respecting the object of a geological survey, and the advantages which may be expected to accrue from it to the public. I am liberally, moreover, to make such use of this information as I please, and shall therefore avail myself of it, to a considerable extent, in the following observations; selecting such parts as I deem most important to my present purpose, and employing my correspondent's language or my own, as shall be most convenient.

It appears that geology, in a scientific sense, is "the study of the earth;" embracing those inanimate substances which are naturally found on or below the surface; all those bodies indeed which appear to make up the solid globe. In this view, a geological survey comprises a vast number of particulars, which, although they seem to interest men of science wonderfully, have very little to do with the promotion of your objects and mine. A geological survey of the state, in our sense of the word, has for its object, "to ascertain what useful minerals we have in this state, which either are or may be employed in agriculture, or any of the arts of life, or which may become sources of profit to the state as articles of commerce."

We wish to know whether such quarries and mines as have been already discovered in the state, do not exist also in other places not yet noticed; whether there be not many other valuable substances of the same class, which have not been used at all, because they are not known; and whether we have not within our own limits, some articles for which we now send large sums of money abroad. When substances of this kind are found, and are announced to the public, we wish to know of what use they are—what is the best means of bringing them into use—and how we may turn them to the best account. We desire, therefore, not only to have a geological survey made, put to have the result published in such a form, that it may be generally understood, and, so far as is expedient, reduced to practice. I therefore, sir, entirely approve of your suggestion respecting the expediency of having the result of such surveys, when made, laid before the board of agriculture, to be published, either wholly or in part, in their transactions.

Such, I believe, sir, are some of the objects which the Rowan Agricultural Society has in view, in desiring to institute geological surveys of the state: Such, I am confident, are the views which prevail here.

Thus much respecting the object of the proposed surveys. In the copious details which my friend has been so good as to furnish respecting the advantages which will accrue to the public, from such an undertaking, he has insisted that the respectability of the state



will be very much promoted by it, and that enough has been already discovered to induce competent judges to believe that future researches in our geology will be richly rewarded. He has even hinted, that North Carolina makes but a small figure in books of science, when she has a fair claim to appear conspicuous; that her mineralogy occupies so little space in works that treat of this science, that a foreigner would suppose she was in this respect the least gifted of any state in the Union; whereas, there is reason to believe, that all this seeming deficiency is owing to the fact, that her mineral treasures have hitherto been scarcely at all explored; but that, were they fully developed to the extent that from present appearances they are believed to exist, North Carolina would not only be freed from any disgrace in the comparison of her mineralogy with that of her sister states, but would command an enviable distinction.

I confess, I feel not a little moved by considerations professedly touching the honor and respectability of our state; but then I reflect that these matters do not so much concern us at present, as those which are more immediately connected with our pecuniary interests. Motives like these seem more proper to be addressed to our legislature than to our agricultural societies.—We are not so much in pursuit of honor as profit. I have therefore thought best to pass over such considerations as the foregoing, and to enter immediately on the enquiry, WHAT SUBSTANCES DO AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS DERIVE FROM THE MINERAL KINGDOM?

Among the most important of these, are the following:

1. Iron,
2. Gypsum,
3. Salt,
4. Limestone,
5. Coal,
6. Freestone, including marble,
7. Paints and dye-stuffs,
8. Slates,
9. Metallic ores.

Let us dwell a little on each of these substances, separately; enquiring, at the same time, how far the proposed surveys will contribute to promote the discovery of them, and to introduce them into such notice as may conduce to the public good.

#### Of the Iron Mines and Manufactures of North Carolina.

That iron constitutes the basis of all the arts; that the instruments by which all mechanical operations are carried on, are fabricated of this metal; that even the simplest of all arts, that of tilling the ground, calls for its aid either to fashion or to constitute every one of its implements,—are points so universally known, that it is superfluous to dwell on the uses of iron; or to urge how much we are indebted to the mineral kingdom, for affording it to us in such exhaustless abundance. Every man in society will acknowledge, that iron is indispensable to his purposes, whatever may be his calling; and every farmer will grant, that he does and must employ great quantities of this article every year. It being admitted then that we must have iron, the question is, shall we manufacture it for ourselves, or shall we import it from abroad? The only plea that I can think of in favor of obtaining it from abroad, is, that we can buy it cheaper than we can make it; that is, "we can do better by employing our labourers in agriculture, and exchanging our crops for iron, than we could do, by transferring them from this employment to the manufacture of iron." In respect to the transfer implied, that probably would be unnecessary; for were a few fields for enterprise laid open by the extensive manufacture of any of our native materials, and especially the one under consideration, a most important means would be introduced for arresting the tide of emigration, and a most inviting object would be presented to foreign miners and manufacturers to settle themselves here. These, by the way, would bring along with them a degree of skill exceedingly favorable to the improvement of our arts. A number of other reasons occur to me why it is better to manufacture this article if we can,—as much as is sufficient for ourselves at least,—than to depend on foreign supplies. I will beg leave to state these reasons in order.

1. The manufacture of iron is, in its own nature, an excellent employment. Unlike most other processes of the arts, it is perhaps as friendly to the health and morals as agriculture. In these respects it forms a happy contrast to those manufacturing employments, which debilitate the frame, debase the mind, pollute the morals, and essentially impair the rational strength. No employment probably tends more than this, to create enterprising and industrious habits; and it is proverbial for its peculiar power to nerve the arm, and invigorate the breast of man.

2. In a pecuniary point of view, it is subject to less risk than almost any other employment that can be named. It is too closely allied with the indispensable operations of society, ever to be subject to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. Iron is too intimately connected with the supply of all our wants and conveniences ever to go out of use, or indeed to have its use in any considerable degree suspended. A change of times may

induce us to do without a thousand luxuries in which we are accustomed to indulge.—Hence the manufactures of such articles as are grafted, not so much on the wants as on the pride of man, are subject to the most sudden and untoward reverses. But such an article as iron, which must be had at all times, and under every emergency, is never in danger of falling suddenly into disuse, and ruining the manufacturer. In places where not enough of this article is made to supply home consumption, as is the case among ourselves, the safety of this kind of business is extremely obvious. Peace demands more than we can make, war cuts off all foreign supplies, and enhances the price of what is made at home. No man, therefore, can possibly be in safer business with prudent management than in the manufacture of iron. Fact also warrant the foregoing assertions; for good management and persevering industry do, I think, sir, usually secure to those engaged in this business a handsome profit, and not unfrequently conduct them to the highest opulence. I have, in more than one instance, known an individual, who has by this means made himself very wealthy from small beginnings, and that too under disadvantages with respect to ore and a market, which would not be experienced in this state. Indeed those of our own citizens who have engaged in this business are witnesses and proofs of the foregoing positions; many of them have made handsome estates; others have turned a smaller capital to good account; and if any have failed entirely, their want of success is believed to have been, in most cases, if not in all, attributed to causes which were independent of the business under consideration. But if these establishments are profitable now, they might undoubtedly be rendered far more so, as I hope to show by and by, were they conducted with the requisite skill and economy.

3. In addition to those arguments in favor of the manufacture of iron, which arise from the nature of the business itself, considered as an enterprise both eligible and safe,—in addition to these, I say, North Carolina has inducements to turn her attention to this subject which are peculiar to herself. To these I invite very particular attention.

In the first place, North Carolina is most abundantly furnished with iron ore. So plentifully has this most useful of all the metallic ores been bestowed on our state, that not less than 30 distinct beds of it have already been opened in the counties of Stokes and Surry alone; and scarcely a single ridge of all that tract of country which lies between twenty and thirty miles east of the Blue Ridge is destitute of indications, that a similar treasure lies concealed below. The county of Lincoln, in particular, has already disclosed innumerable repositories of iron. Indeed there is scarcely a county among the hilly and mountainous districts of North Carolina, where a bed of iron ore has not either actually been discovered, or where sufficient indications of it have not been noticed, to justify a reasonable hope of finding beds of it. In many parts of the low country also, is found a species of iron ore, which, though inferior to that of the upper country, is nevertheless much the same kind as that of which most of the British iron is made, and it might perhaps be wrought to advantage.

In the second place, the ore which is thus profusely stored beneath our soil, is generally of the best quality. With the exception of the lower country, just mentioned, it consists mostly of the kind denominated by mineralogists, Magnetic Oxide, containing from 75 to 80 per cent, of metallic iron; and the less abundant varieties, [namely the Specular Ore, Red Oxide, and Micaceous Oxide,] are all rich ores, yielding more than 60 per cent. of the metal. The exhaustless abundance, therefore, of the magnetic ore of the west; its excellent quality, being similar to the best Swedish ore; the never-failing supply of charcoal which the forests can afford with little or no expense but that of burning; the enterprising character, and industrious habits of the people;—these, among many other advantages, designate the manufacture of iron as peculiarly adapted to that section of our state, and point out this article as entitled, above all the other gifts of nature, to be considered as constituting the inherent riches of our western counties.

I have hitherto contemplated the manufacture of iron merely as affording to individuals an inviting field for enterprise, and as a means of retaining within the state the money which is expended for this article abroad. But I see no reason why we may not anticipate, that it will one day become a very considerable article of export. Were the Yadkin and the Dan rivers rendered navigable, the eye might speedily enjoy the delightful spectacle of boats without number flowing from their tributaries, laden with these native riches, and destined for foreign markets. Although the art of manufacturing this article is, without doubt, much less perfectly understood than it might be, yet, so excellent is our ore, that our bar iron is allowed, even now, to vie in quality with the best in the market; and with the innumerable advantages which a free navigation would afford, the state of North Carolina might contend in the sale of her iron with Sweden and Russia. In the bleak-

est and most sterile districts of the northern countries of Europe, more than one instance is recorded, of opulent and crowded cities having arisen, in consequence of these spots being endowed by nature with a rich deposit of iron ore; and could we dispel the delusion which limits to so small a space our views of what our own great interests demand; could we even soar beyond the little horizon of our own existence, and think and feel for our children and our children's children,—it would then be no sport of the fancy to see, in the visions of futurity, bright villages and thronged cities rising on the remotest tributaries of our western waters. But with our present impediments to transportation, and the want of skill and economy in our mode of manufacturing iron, even England supplies no small part of what North Carolina herself consumes, although the ore from which it is manufactured are chiefly of the poorest sort, yielding only 30 per cent. of iron. For fuel also the English are obliged to make use of coke, prepared from pit coal, as charcoal is prepared from wood,—a kind of fuel which is both more expensive than our charcoal, and greatly inferior to that in respect to the quality of the iron made with it. Yet, under all these natural disadvantages, such is the advanced state of the mechanic arts among the English, that they triumph over the superiority which nature herself has bestowed upon us, by selling their iron at so low a price, as to tempt us to use it in the very confines of our mines and manufactories.

There are so many advantages which result from multiplying iron works, that I could wish to see more than one establishment of the kind in every county in the state where the ore can be obtained. Nor should I apprehend that such an increase of numbers, would do any injury to the present proprietors of such works, since a greater degree of competition would introduce into the business a higher degree of skill; foreign workmen, when such a demand was opened for their labour, would resort hither, and bring along with them the improvements of their respective countries; and by such means, a reduced price and an improved quality would conspire to promote the sale of the article at home, and shortly turn it into an article of export. These circumstances, I think, would amply compensate the manufacturers of iron for the reduction of price which the article might sustain by being thrown into the market in increased abundance. Moreover, a reduction in the price of so indispensable an article as iron, so far as is compatible with a fair profit to the manufacturer, is a public benefit. Could such improvements be introduced, that it could be afforded at one cent less in a pound than it is sold at present, many thousand dollars would be saved to the state every year; for expenses that arise from deficiency of skill, or bad economy, or a total loss, and do no body any good.—One obvious advantage also accruing from a reduction in the price of iron, that the community may use it more freely, and thus increase the stability and excellence of all their mechanical structures, as buildings, bridges, &c. and improve the quality and durability of the various instruments of art, and utensils of husbandry. Expenses, moreover, incurred by distance from market, are a dead loss. By this means the articles we buy cost us more, and those we exchange for them bring us in less.

One of the great advantages I have ever contemplated from the opening of our rivers, is the opportunity they will afford us for sending to market such articles as the one under consideration, and this especially. In such an event, I should be sanguine in believing that iron would be one of the staple commodities of North Carolina.

By the foregoing considerations, I think it is rendered evident that it is the interest of North Carolina to turn her attention, in no ordinary degree, towards her mines of iron ore; that she has peculiar inducements to do so from the abundance and excellence of the ore itself; that it is important to make the most of those beds of it which have been already discovered, and to bring to light such as may yet be concealed in different parts of the state; and, that greater skill and economy ought, so far as is practicable, to be introduced into the manufacture of this article.

It remains now, sir, to inquire whether the "geological surveys" which you have proposed, will contribute to the promotion of the foregoing objects. That it will do this in a very high degree, will, I think, be apparent from the following statements.

It would be the object of such an undertaking, to ascertain the extent and direction of those beds of iron ore which have already been opened; and hence to ascertain those places where the same beds might probably be found again in the same formation.

Such researches would very naturally lead to the discovery of beds of ore hitherto unknown. One of the most useful discoveries of geology, is that which relates to geological associations; by which it is ascertained, that certain minerals usually accompany each other, so that the occurrence of one leads the observer to look for one or more of the others. In this way, the geologist would see symptoms of an iron, a lead, or a copper mine; of lime-

stone, gypsum, or salt; and of a great number of other useful minerals, where one unacquainted with the laws of the science, would not suspect the existence of any one of these substances.

It would fall within the plan of the "report" proposed to be made to the board of agriculture, to state the respective qualities of the different kinds of our ore,—to determine how much metallic iron they were respectively capable of affording,—what were the foreign substances that were united with each, and how these might be most advantageously separated,—and finally, to suggest every improvement respecting the manufacturing of this article, which might be in possession of the author of the report, whether derived from study or observation. If this task were fulfilled with decent ability, I submit it to the manufacturer of iron, whether it would not be furnishing him with a kind of information which he has many a time felt the want of, and which, had he been in possession of it, would have saved him from much uncertainty and vexation, and perhaps also from much ruinous experiments.

I do not intend, sir, to be thus minute with respect to the remaining article proposed to be enumerated, both because none of them are so important as this, and because many of the foregoing observations apply also to them in proportion to their importance. With this apology for detaining you so long, I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

WALTER RALPH.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

The ship James Monroe, capt. Marshall, arrived at New York on Monday the 28th ult. from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 16th of March.

There were several reports on the stock exchange, London, on the 14th March which had some effect upon the funds. One report was that one of the French regiments, 600 strong, had hoisted the tri-colored flag, and gone over to the constitutional army of Spain; another report was circulated that a change in the French ministry had been resolved upon.

All the generals had left Paris for the army of the Pyrenees, and the Courier looked in a week from the 14th for news of the entry of the army into Spain. Other accounts state that hostilities would commence between the 1st and 5th of April.

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, dated 16th March, says—"The report to-day is favourable to the cause of Spanish Liberty, viz: that 600 men have gone over to the Spanish army from the French—that the Spanish general Mina, is marching upon France, his vanguard being composed of 300 Frenchmen, under the tri-colored flag."

A London paper of the 14th says—"The despatches which arrived yesterday from Madrid, have annihilated all the hopes which ministers entertained of their being able to effect the destruction of the Spanish constitutions. The change in the ministry will lead to no change of system. Our ministers are greatly disconcerted at this result; war between France and the Peninsula must commence immediately."

The Baron d'Eroles was busily employed in organizing the army of the Faith, in the eastern Pyrenees and along the frontier line.

A meeting of merchants, planters, and others interested in the trade and prosperity of the West Indies, was held in London on the 12th of March, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the proposed equalization of the duties upon East and West India sugar.—It was stated at the meeting, that the West Indies were not able to compete with the East, and that it was the duty of government to preserve the Colonies, &c.

An article from Bayonne, dated 6th March, says "lodgings are preparing in the Episcopal Palace of this city for his royal highness the duke of Angoulême; monieur d'Artois having taken a small lodging in the city."

Count Amede d'Escars, aide-de-camp to the duke d'Angoulême, left Paris for the army on the 12th. The duke was to follow on the 15th. All the movements and arrangements were made for commencing hostilities between the 1st and 5th of April.

A society has been formed in Liverpool whose object is to effect a cautious but gradual emancipation of slaves in the British Colonies.

#### THE GREEKS.

By the article which we republished yesterday from the Boston Centinel, founded on information contained in the "Spectator" of the 6th of February, published at Smyrna, we should have been led to believe that the Greeks had been routed by the Turks, and that the latter had obtained entire possession of the Peninsula. We are glad, however, to find by the following article, dated six days later than the above, that so far from the Greeks having the worst of the business, they were every where triumphant, and in a fair way to establish their independence. Com. Adv.

From the Journal des Debats.

Zante, February 14.

After the victory which the inhabi-

tants of Missolongi gained on the 10th of this month, when they repulsed the assaults of the Turks, Omar Brioni, Pacha of Janina, retreated, leaving 1,500 men on the field of battle. During two days it was unknown what route he had taken, and strong reconnoitering parties were sent out in different directions, and beyond Zygos. At the same time advice was received that a corps of 1800 Greeks from the Morea, had disembarked opposite to Triestina, and were advancing by the defiles of Mount Caracis, towards Triliri, while Mure Butzais, at their head of 1,500 men, was moving by Lepanto to Verachori. The movement from Missolongi having been calculated on this basis of operations, its first object was the camp of Omar Brioni, which was found abandoned; 16 pieces of cannon and ammunition and provisions were found left behind, and even the magnificent tent of Chourasid Pacha. All the articles became the booty of the Christians, who soon learnt that Omar Pacha had retreated to Verachori. Our latest news from the continent, which is up to the 10th of this month, says that this proud Arnaut is surrounded in his position, and we expect daily to hear of his complete ruin.

The electoral colleges of Greece are summoned for the 15th of this month, at Napoli di Romania, in order to renew the deputies who compose the Amphictyonic congress. It is asserted that Athens will be henceforth the chief place of the confederation of the states of all the provinces, and of the president of the Diet of Terra Firma, and of the islands.

The castle of Patras, as well as the Little Dardanelles and Lepantum, have lately made some proposals which would lead to the belief that these places will ere long surrender.

The Hydriots are blockading by sea the fortresses of Coron and Modon, which does not merit the honor of a siege, to which moreover the Greeks do not readily give themselves up; it can no longer be doubted but the Peloponessus will before the month of April next be entirely free. Thus a handful of men, at first armed with implements of husbandry, and with a few fowling pieces, will have conquered altars, laws, a country, arsenals and arms; for the Greeks at present possess 150 pieces of field artillery, 700 mounted rannons, 80,000 muskets, and their navy consists of 400 vessels between 80 and 600 tons.

London, March 15.

The Paris papers of the 13th have arrived.—They contain a kind of expose or declaration of an official nature, we presume, on the entrance of the French army into Spain. The following extracts from a private letter contain the principal news.

"The French ministry, who founded their hopes of finding a pretext for avoiding the war, or of rendering it unnecessary by the intrigues carried on at Madrid, have, since the last arrival from Spain, surrendered all such expectations, and have resolved to commence hostilities as speedily and as vigorously as possible. Orders have accordingly been transmitted to general Guilleminot, the chief of the *etat major*, to place every thing in readiness for active operations. The attack will be made on the side of Biscay, and the Spanish territory will be entered between the 1st and 5th of April. The duke of Angoulême certainly sets out on Saturday for the army, and his arrival on the frontier will be the signal of invasion."

"The French expect an easy victory, from the divisions of the kingdom and the distractions of the capital. The cabinet is likewise of opinion, that the late events at Madrid will alter considerably the opinion of the English ministry with respect to the policy of supporting the people and the constitution of Spain against the reforming bayonets of the Bourbons."

In the absence of any decisive intelligence on the question of peace or war we must be content with giving the opinions of those who have at least the means of information. A French Ultra of high rank, and in the service of the royal family, wrote to a British nobleman to the following effect:—

Be assured we cannot go to war, it is impossible; public opinion is every where against us. That unhappy affair in the chamber out of which no one has come with credit, except Mannel, has paralyzed us all."

In corroboration of this remark, we can state that a despatch has been received from sir C. Stuart, from which Mr. Cannan has drawn the inference, "that the counsels of the French government are of a suspensive nature."

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

"The interest which our readers feel in the critical state of affairs on the continent of Europe induces us to give preference, over other matter, to the following latest and most interesting intelligence from England, France, Spain, and Greece: Nat. Intell.

New York, May 2.

By the arrival of the packet ship Corinthian, captain Davis, in 33 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents



London papers to the evening of the 23d and Liverpool to the 25th of March, Dublin papers to the 30th, and Lloyd's List and the London Shipping List to the 23d of March, inclusive.

The most important intelligence brought by this vessel is, that hostilities had not commenced between France and Spain. There appears to have been the same show of preparations, the same engagedness to begin the war at some time or other, but no beginning. The French Army had not at the latest advice, entered Spain. By an article in the *Courier* of the 22d, taken from a Bayonne paper of the 13th of March, it is said—"Almost the whole of the duke of Angoulême's establishment is here, and his royal highness is expected before the end of the month." On the evening of the 19th of March, lord Liverpool, in answer to an inquiry by the marguis of Lansdown, said—"that the hopes which he, in common with other persons, entertained with regard to the maintenance of peace, had considerably abated; but it was not stated, neither could it be so stated, consistently with truth and fact, that all hopes were extinguished." Mr. Canning had previously said in the house of commons, "That the hope of avoiding war, which his majesty's government had previously cherished, was, if not totally extinguished, at least very remote, and receding fast from view." The editor of the *Courier* adds—"It is remarkable that lord Liverpool did not say a word respecting the possibility of this country keeping out of the contest."

There is much of the bustle of preparation in France, which certainly, under different circumstances, would satisfy any body that war was inevitable. Such would seem to be the probability, but it is equally certain that matters are managed differently in Europe from what they were formerly.

We are influenced more by the declarations of the British ministers, than by the appearances observable in France.

A postscript in the *Liverpool Advertiser* of March 25th, contains a London date of March 23d, from which we make the following extracts:

London, Sunday Evening, March 23.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. One of the papers speculates on the retirement of M. De Villele, from ill health. It likewise states that a re-organization of the national guards is in contemplation, by which, among other regulations, the companies will not be permitted to choose their officers. Orders have been issued to place the coast of France, contiguous to Spain, in a state of defence. The foregoing fact, if it be correct, wears the appearance of strong apprehensions respecting the fidelity of the guards.

It is stated in the Paris papers that both Paris and the capital of Corinth have capitulated to the Greeks.

The appointment of the officers to the ships lately put in commission has occasioned some bustle at the admiralty.

It is stated in the *Dublin Patriot* of the 20th March, that the Whiteboys continued their depredations. Many houses had been burned; stacks of oats, hay, &c. besides sheep and cows, had also been destroyed.

#### DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

New York, May 2.

By the packet ship *Lewy*, which arrived last night, we have our Paris papers to the 23d inst. bringing down the dates from that city three days later than the accounts by the way of England.

The disposition which England manifested of preserving neutrality was attributed by many of the French Royalists not to any desire to see France triumph in her attack upon Spain, but to the circumstance that having, under the pretext of indemnity for spoils, obtained from the Spanish government seventeen or eighteen millions of *rentes*, or inscriptions in the *Gr-at Book*, which, in the hope of conciliating England, had been too readily granted by the Spaniards, the latter would now be left to their fate.

Private letters inform us that the confidence of the French government was very great that their army would march almost without obstacle to Madrid. They had ascertained, as they thought satisfactorily, that the British cabinet had determined on the strictest neutrality, and that consequently, France had nothing to dread on that score. The only hope which the friends of peace about the French court had cherished was founded on a change which they tried to effect in the war department, by substituting Marmont (Duke of Ragusa) to Victor, (duke of Belluno,) the present minister, and thereby to cause such an alteration in the plans, as well as in the commands of the army, as would occasion delay at least, and perhaps produce an accommodation. These hopes, however, had vanished, and Victor was to remain; or, if superseded, was to be replaced by an officer of the staff of monsieur, who, if we are to believe a *bon mot* current in the capital, was in favor of the war, because he was not going to it, while the duke of Angoulême was against it, because he was going to it. From the same source, we learn that Mr. Forsyth had left Madrid with his family on the 5th of March; and was expected at Paris, where he would pass some time, previous to embarking at Havre for the U. States.—*American*.

#### DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

The *Boston Daily Advertiser* states that Mr. Topliff has received Gibraltar papers to March 22, containing Madrid dates to the 14th. The king was to leave Madrid on the 20th for Seville, and would take about twenty days on the road. He was confined to his bed, and required the written opinions of seven gentlemen of the faculty, five of whom were against his undertaking the journey in his present state of health. These were laid before the cortes, but they on the next day sent a deputation to the king, to request that he would appoint a day previous to the 17th for his departure. He expressed a wish that it might be postponed to the 20th, and they agreed to it, provided no extraordinary occurrence should render it necessary to set out before that day. Many bands of insurgents were in activity in various parts of Spain, and some success had been gained over them by the constitutional troops.

#### STILL LATER FROM FRANCE.

New York, May 4.

By the General Hand, Capt. Garchell, 35 days from Rochelle, we have a file of Paris papers to the 24th of March, two days later than we received by the *Lewy*.

They state that a manifest was about to be published, which will contain a declaration of war; and that all couriers between the two kingdoms are likely to be prevented from travelling, as the French have forbidden such as are not employed by the government, and the Spaniards are said to have refused all without exception.

The late rise in the *rentes* is declared to have been partly effected by the exertions of a minister. The king has fixed the price of gunpowder by a late ordinance. Foreign is at 2 francs 75 centimes.

Sergeant Mercier's name has been struck from the rolls—the king's ordinance to that effect was published in the streets of Paris. A great number of the inferior officers of the national guards intend to resign.

Accounts from Vienna affirm that Austria will maintain a strict neutrality, and that this report has produced a considerable rise in their funds.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 25, states that Lord Strangford has obtained from the Porte the re-establishment of the former relations with Russia, and that in return it is supposed the Turks will be allowed to work their will on the Greeks. The European ministers were waiting with anxiety for the official reply of the Porte to the last negotiations, hoping for a favorable result, as her intentions towards Sardinia have been much modified.

Some disturbances have taken place in the University of Hesse Darmstadt, and many duels have been fought between the students and officers of the garrison. The authorities have been obliged to dismiss some of the former and to put others under arrest.

The commercial relations between Spain and the Austrian states have not as yet been interrupted; and it is said that commercial correspondence will continue as usual notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic connection. Even in case of a war, it is believed that Spanish vessels will be allowed to trade in Austrian and Neapolitan ports, except for munitions of war.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Savannah, May 1.

*Abdication of Yturbe.*—One of our Havana papers, (the 20th ult.) contains the following article under the head of New Spain, by which it will be perceived, that Yturbe has laid down the imperial power, and has determined to leave the empire of Mexico—probably for the United States.—*Georgian*.

The following articles were read in the Mexican Congress, by request of his imperial majesty Don Augustine Yturbe, at an extraordinary meeting held in Mexico on the 19th March, 1823.

1. Congress having recognized and approved the proceeding and acts of Casa Mata, the causes of my retaining forces in the vicinity of the capital, have ceased to exist; and as my only view was to sustain and protect that body, the division heretofore existing on my account, is therefore at an end.

2. I accepted the crown with great reluctance, and only acquiesced through a desire to serve my country. But from the moment I perceived that to retain it would serve as an excuse or pretext for an intestine war, I determined to abdicate it. I did not conclude on this course before, because there was not a body to represent the nation generally recognized; and I considered that any step taken by me, unless there was, would have been both useless and injurious to the country—there now exists one, and I accordingly absolutely abdicate.

3. My presence in this country would always be a pretext for disturbances, and projects of which I have never thought might be attributed to me. In order therefore, to avoid the most remote suspicion, I will leave this country and direct my steps to a foreign one.

4. Ten or fifteen days will be sufficient to regulate my domestic affairs, and take the necessary measures to conduct my family and myself away.

5. I will only request of congress to pay from the national funds, those debts which I have contracted with some particular friends, which are not of consideration, although congress left it to my option to make use of such funds as I thought proper; but I could not appropriate funds to my own private use, when the necessities of the army, and public functionaries reached my heart. [Thus makes his exit, the first American Emperor.]

The resolution laid before the parliament of Lower Canada, relative to the trade between that colony and this, is of singular character. It complains of an act of the British parliament as "highly detrimental" to their interests, and for remedy thereof proposes an application to the president of the U. States, praying that he will take such measures "for the maintenance of the interests and vindication of the rights" of the people of Canada, "as he may deem proper." This may be regarded in the nature of an appeal from the mother country to the U. States, and goes so far as to propose that, if Great Britain will not, by negotiation, remove the cause of dissatisfaction, that our congress shall adopt "measures of retaliation."—*Dem. Press.*

The caricatures shops in London display several works of fancy suggested by the threatened invasion of Spain. One represents the King of Spain as a *Mule*, chained to the stone of the constitution, and crying to the duke of Angoulême to release him. The latter, represented as a *Jack Ass*, is seen capering over the Pyrenees, and answering the call by braying. In another, Louis is striving to draw on the boots of Napoleon, and invoking the God of St. Louis to help him. As his body is bent back in the exertion, the crown is seen falling off his head, while young Napoleon stands behind ready to catch it.

The Nantucket Inquirer, states, that a few days after the earthquake at Valparaiso, the priests drew up a petition for the expulsion of all the English and Americans, (or heretics as they style them) that resided there, as being the cause of the earthquake and its calamities by their wickedness. They applied to one Biskie, he being the oldest judge of the city, to induce him to sign it. He inquired of them how they could attribute it to the "Anglicea" when their houses were most of them standing and all their lives spared as witnesses of their innocence—"while you," said he, "who call yourselves good Catholics, with all your prayers, and the assistance of *patron saints*, could not save our churches, houses, and hundreds of Catholics from utter destruction; and as for myself, on the night of the earthquake, with the rest of my family I was taken from impending ruin by an American at the imminent risk of his life, when no countryman of my own would come to our assistance. I shall therefore not subscribe to any such thing."

*Telegraphic Communications.*—The Paris papers mention that a new line of Telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees to intersect the old line from Toulon to Paris.—The telegraphic stations in France are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris in three minutes from Calais by means of 33 telegraphs; in two minutes from Lisle, by 22 telegraphs; in six minutes and an half from Strasbourg, by 44 telegraphs; in twenty minutes from Toulon, by 100 telegraphs; and in eight minutes from Brest, by 64 telegraphs.

An interesting spectacle was exhibited in N. York on Tuesday last week. On that day the Female Sunday School Society of that city celebrated their seventh anniversary. The procession of little girls, many of them doubtless rescued from ignorance and vice by this benevolent association, must have been a delightful spectacle to the philanthropic mind. About twenty five hundred were collected from the different parts of the city, and with the superintendents, committees and teachers (amounting to several hundreds more) walked through the principal streets to a church in Murray-st. where the annual reports were read, and certificates of improvement delivered, &c. This is the rich fruit of practical charity; and while we have such objects at home for the exercise of the first of virtues, we trust that some of the funds of wealth and feeling which have flowed so liberally in the missionary channel, will be diverted into a more sure, more patriotic, and more certainly productive reservoir, the education of poor orphans at home in the paths of knowledge and virtue.—*Pet. Intel.*

*Yellow Jessamine flowers Poisonous.*—The *Edenton Gazette*, of Tuesday last, states that on Sunday preceding, a small child of Mr. James Broughton, of Chowan County, about 3 years of age, after eating a number of *Yellow Jessamine flowers*, died in the space of half an hour.

#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 14.

The late arrivals from Europe have furnished London dates to the 23d, Liverpool to the 25th, and Paris to the 24th of March; but they do not bring us any intelligence of the actual commencement of hostilities. The preparations for war, however, continue with unabating activity, and troops are collecting in large numbers on the frontiers of Spain; appearances which indicate, on the part of France, a fixed determination of commencing the war.

Mr. Forsyth, American minister at Madrid, left that city on the 5th of March for Paris, on his way to the United States.

Mr. Gallatin and family were to sail from France on the 10th of May for the U. States. He contemplates remaining six months here, and then returning as minister to France. He comes on a furlough from his government.

*Mission to Porto Rico.*—The United States brig *Enterprise*, proceeded to sea from New York, on Saturday morning last, for Porto Rico, with Mr. Randall, a special messenger from our government to the authorities of that island; supposed to relate to the recent outrage committed upon the schooner *Fox*, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Cocke. *Phil. Paper.*

Philadelphia, May 5.  
*Rumour of War.*—Arrived, yesterday morning, the sloop *Aurora*, Hassey, three days from Nantucket, with oil and candles, to the master. Spoke on Saturday, in the bay, the ship *Rousseau*, Jefferson, from Antwerp, via Cowes, 38 days; informs, that a formal declaration of war had been made by France against Spain.

*Wake Agricultural Society.*—At a meeting of farmers and other citizens of Wake county at the court-house on Thursday last, a society bearing this title, was constituted under the provisions of the late act of assembly, for the encouragement of agriculture. Moses Mordecai, esq. was elected president; Wm. Boylan, John Whitaker and Allen Rogers, vice presidents; Harwell King, treasurer; Joseph Gales, sec'y; and the following gentlemen were appointed managers for the ensuing year, viz. Wm. Polk, Charles L. Hinton, Wm. Whitfield, Wm. Hill, John W. Charles, Dempsey Powell and Wesley Jones.

The society then adjourned to meet at Mrs. Jeter's Long Room, on Wednesday of May Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. *Register.*

*Allen Twitty.*—At the late term of the superior court of Lincoln county this notorious man was again convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, to receive 39 lashes, to be imprisoned three years, and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars. He has appealed to the supreme court, and will probably, as he has done before, find some means to evade punishment. *Fayetteville Observer.*

*Daring Robbery.*—Hugh McDonald, an infirm old man (and a revolutionary pensioner) was knocked down in Haystreet, near the foot of Haymount, in Fayetteville, about nine o'clock on the night of the 7th inst. by a severe blow with a club, and robbed of thirty-eight dollars. The perpetrator was a stout negro man, tolerably well dressed, with an uncommon wide brimmed hat.

*The Main Chance.*—On Monday a vessel entered our harbor, whose arrival was a greater cause of congratulation than that of any vessel before her. She was not from Liverpool nor from London; neither was she from the West or the East Indies—nor had she a very costly cargo. Not to keep the reader in suspense,—she was not even from sea; nor in truth was she from up the bay, or from any of the great rivers in our neighbourhood. To come to the point, we refer to the arrival of the sch. *Rebecca Edwards*, capt. Burgess, from Halifax, N. C. through Albemarle Sound and the Dismal Swamp Canal, with a cargo consisting of fifty-nine bales of cotton, forty-nine barrels of flour and thirty-nine hogsheads of Tobacco. *Norfolk Her.*

The disputes between the French and the American part of the population of New Orleans, have already risen to such a height, that one individual has lost his life by a duel in consequence of them. His name was Jackson; he was a much respected young man, and is said to have a mother living in New York. The sober people of New Orleans ought to rescue the city from the disgrace of these broils.

*New Jersey Northern Canal.*—The Morristown Palladium states, that the commissioners appointed to survey the

most eligible route for a canal, to connect the waters of the Delaware and Hudson, will make the contemplated surveys in the months of June and July next. They are to be assisted by the chief engineer, Benjamin Wright, of the New York grand canal. The N. York legislature at the late session, by resolution, which passed both houses, have authorized their commissioners of the Northern Canal, to grant the aid and assistance of one of their principal engineers for this purpose—deeming the enterprise beneficial, as well to N. York, as to New Jersey.

The mineralogical survey by C. Kinsey, esq. and Dr. Langstaff of New York, will commence very soon.

#### DIED.

In this county, on the 8th inst. at an advanced age, Mrs. SARAH CAIN, consort of Mr. William Cain, sen.

#### The Semi-annual Examination.

of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will be on the 5th and 6th of next month. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the 1st of July. Board may be had in respectable families. Mount Refuge, May 12. 70-4w

#### TRUST SALE.

In execution of the trust and power in a vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 23d of June next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cain creek—also, the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, Trustee. May 12. 70-6w

#### State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1823.

Jonathan Hadley vs. William Shaw, John Slade, and others.

In Equity. Original Bill. Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Slade and Abner Hanner, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said John Slade and Abner Hanner to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in October next, and put in their answers to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, A. Geren, C. M. E. Price adv. \$ 3 00. 70-6w

#### State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. Jedediah Rankin.

Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s. Price adv. \$ 3 75. 70-3m

#### State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Margaret Short vs. James Short.

Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s. Price adv. \$ 3 75. 70-3m

#### State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

James Short vs. Aaron Short.

Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s. Price adv. \$ 3 75. 70-3m



From the Boston Recorder.

### THE ORPHAN.

I once had a home, 'twas a cradle of peace,  
'Twas the birth-place of many a pleasure,  
'Twas a fountain whose streamlet I thought  
ne'er would cease.  
For the smile of content was my treasure.  
I had parents, the best that kind heaven e'er  
sent,  
To guide my young footsteps from sorrow;  
I dream'd not, that blessings at evening are  
lent,  
And recall'd by the donor to-morrow.  
I had friends without number, my hours to  
beguile,  
And to cheer me when health was declining;  
I knew not, deception oft lurks in a smile,  
And is found o'er the death-bed reclining.  
My morn shone with splendour, and brilliant  
the skies,  
Not a doubt that my day would be pleasant;  
Not a voice ever whisper'd the storm might  
arise,  
Or that pleasures like mine could be transient.  
But scarce had I gazed on the sun of my youth,  
Or a moment indulg'd in the vision,  
Ere death drew the veil, and pointed this truth,  
That my pleasure was all a delusion.  
My parents, who watch'd with anxiety's eye,  
Were call'd in the cold grave to slumber;  
The dread king of terrors had drown'd the  
last sigh,  
And burst the "gold cordage" asunder.  
Not a mother, or sister, to mingle their tears,  
I long since have wept o'er their coffin;  
Not a voice of a friend to banish my fears,  
For poverty dwelt with the orphan.  
Alone, unfriended, a child of despair,  
All nature seem'd shrouded in sorrow—  
I wish'd not a home in this wide world of care,  
I ask'd not to stay while the morrow.  
At this moment, a light like the sun burst the  
gloom,  
And dispell'd every cloud of my vision,  
It shone with the brightest effulgence of noon;  
Thanks to God! 'twas the light of religion.  
'Tis a "pillar of fire" to cheer my lone way,  
And illumine my footsteps at even;  
'Tis a cloud never failing to guide me by day,  
And point me the path-way to heaven.  
Now I laugh at the world, I fear not her snares,  
I ask not her smiles on the orphan;  
'For the grave there's a refuge" to hide me  
from cares;  
'And in heaven, a home" for the christian.

From Foulson's American Daily Advertiser.

### MAY.

The valleys, hills, and woods in rich array,  
Welcome the coming of the long'd for May,  
Now all things smile. CAREW.  
Is not this the merry month of May,  
When lone ads mask'd in fresh array?  
Youth's folks now flocken in every where,  
To gather May-buskeis, and smelling breere,  
But we here sit as drown'd in a dream. SPENSER.  
The swift flight of time, and the  
dangerous neglect of opportunities,  
are subjects so frequently, and in  
every shape, harped upon, that, I  
am sure, the renewal of such trite,  
although important considerations,  
would not be acceptable, although  
the season now commencing invites  
such thoughts. And I shall, accord-  
ingly, rest satisfied with merely hint-  
ing the matter; at the same time ur-  
gently recommending it to the atten-  
tion of every sober mind. One third of  
the present year has elapsed, and the  
vortex into which it has fallen, almost  
imperceptibly, has drawn away fore-  
ver the opportunities it presented.  
Nature now appears in a dress  
so captivating, that those who have  
been anticipating with pleasure the  
return of spring, are unwilling to  
recall the calm and useful enjoyments  
of winter; and thus this latter sea-  
son, which, to the writer, has always  
been the most acceptable, suffers not  
a little disparagement. There is,  
however, something so irresistibly  
enticing in the season which May  
introduces; and the delight with  
which it is expected and received, so  
accordant to the best feelings of our  
nature, that we do not feel disposed  
to quarrel with those who give  
spring their decided preference.  
But just ground for complaint is  
found in the thoughtlessness with  
which we view the approach, presence  
and departure of the seasons.—That  
beautiful analogy between them and  
the progress of our own lives, which is  
so strikingly developed as they per-  
form their rounds, is too little consid-  
ered in proportion to the magnitude of  
the improvement reasonably to be ex-  
pected. Let us behold the dawn of life  
like April, setting in with sorrows and  
tears, moments of happiness, hours  
of pain. Introduced into a strange  
world, we vent the anguish of our  
first moments in sighs and lamenta-  
tions. The morn of life emerges from  
the clouds of darkness, and, like the  
first of spring, blooms with increas-  
ing verdure; its path, on every side,

is adorned with the fairest flowers—  
it sees every thing like itself, bright-  
ly, gay and happy. In the summer  
of life, the prospect begins to grow  
dim. The burning heats of trouble,  
although in a comparatively small  
degree, gradually relax the buoyan-  
cy and vigour of youth. And though  
in themselves they may be diminutive,  
they yet subtract from our happi-  
ness in proportion to the degree of  
unallayed, uninterrupted pleasure,  
previously enjoyed. It is delightful,  
even to the troubled, to look back  
(and we here begin to do so,) on  
those envious days when we were  
strangers to care, and, so far as ex-  
perience went, knew not what unhap-  
piness was. That period forms the  
green spot of life, to which we love  
to revert in after life, and rest our  
sorrowing eyes on the brief but only  
truly happy moments of our exis-  
tence. These minor troubles, how-  
ever, are but the prelude to chilly au-  
tumn, which slowly strips the fair  
form of its prominent attractions,  
though it does not destroy its life.  
That passed what was once the state-  
ly dignity of man, stands exposed to  
the storms and decay of wintry age.  
It bends before every blast, until,  
finally, unable to weather the tem-  
pest, it glides easily away.—The  
wind passeth over it, and it is  
gone.

Behold fond man!

See here thy pictured life: pass some few  
years,  
Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent  
strength,  
Thy sober Autumn fading into age,  
And pale concluding Winter comes at last,  
And shuts the scene.

Mata. (Vide Ovid, Fast. Lib. V.  
25, 73, 85, 427.) the tutelary divini-  
ty of this month and who gives it its  
name, was the mother of Mercury,  
to whom the Romans sacrificed their  
majalis or hog. Zif, or Jair, and Si-  
van, are the Hebrew names cor-  
responding in the manner formerly  
mentioned, to May.

The weather at this season is pure,  
mild and strengthening, often a me-  
dium between chilling cold and ex-  
treme heat, quiet exposure occasion-  
ing coolness, and much exercise pro-  
ducing great warmth. When we take  
into consideration the various situa-  
tions and necessities of mankind, it  
will readily appear that such a sea-  
son was requisite, and calculated to  
be grateful to all. After the confine-  
ment caused by the inclemency of  
winter, our bodily and mental consti-  
tutions require invigorating change.  
The salubrity of the air restores the  
convalescent, and strengthens the dis-  
eased. The exertions of the mind,  
which has been busy in the various  
employments which require the bod-  
y's co-operation, must be for a while  
relaxed by a change of air and regim-  
ent. Constant application must be  
suspended to enjoy the true luxuries  
spread by the fostering hand of Na-  
ture, and of which it would be a sin  
not to partake. The student should  
lay by intense labor and exchange  
his seclusion for the fresh air; lay by  
the works of human wisdom, and  
read the Book of Nature. In a word  
—to all conditions of men, whether  
in the point of profit or pleasure,  
(the grand pursuits which employ  
their most assiduous cares,) this sea-  
son seems with every thing to make  
it grateful.

Rousing from the letters in which  
she has so long been bound—behold  
Nature recovering her dominion,  
and preparing to exercise unlimited  
sway. The genial sun "from the  
lucid chambers of the south, looks  
out and smiles" altering its relative  
position, in order that his beams may  
serve the necessary purpose of im-  
parting additional heat to further  
the preparation of the earth for cul-  
ture. Influenced by its salutary  
warmth the earth is soon gaily decked  
with every object that can please the  
eye, or satisfy the necessities of its  
dependents.—animal creation is re-  
stocked, and each class finds its pro-  
per nourishment already prepared  
—insects leave their torpid and de-  
formed chrysalis, and flutter their  
gaudy splendor in the sun beams  
which gave them a new existence.  
The animation is universal, extend-  
ing throughout all the elements and  
classes of being. While each is busi-  
ed in its own peculiar preparations  
and cares, man alone is permitted to  
survey the busy whole, and while he  
pries with curiosity and astonishment  
into the progress and work of the  
millions of creatures by which he is  
surrounded, and surveys the infinite  
variety of their sagacities, he is al-  
most ashamed to call them inferior.

The first of May has long been  
celebrated as a holiday. Crowds of  
every sort of inhabitants flock to the  
suburbs or some retreat in the vicini-  
ty of the city, where, invited by the  
luxuriance of the prospect and the

abundance of good cheer, and May-  
games, free flow is given to the mer-  
ry feelings the occasion excites. Af-  
ter thus spending, perhaps the whole  
day, they return laden with flow-  
ers, the fruits of Nature's kindly  
providence as an offering to Flora.

### CHRONOLOGICAL OF THE MONTH.

May 5, 1682. The first laws for Pennsylvania  
made in England.  
10, 1775. First Congress met.  
20, 1300. Columbus died at Valladolid,  
aged 59.  
25, 1787. Federal Convention met.  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
May 8, 1823. Time to sow barley.  
30. Clover in bloom.  
18. Whitsunday.  
May 1, 1823. X.  
\*Say September 5, 1775.

Most of our readers are probably familiar  
with descriptions of the inundations and ava-  
lanches which are so frequent and destruc-  
tive in Switzerland. The following extract  
from an article in the Edinburgh Review, on  
Sismond's Tour in that interesting country,  
cannot, however, fail to be read with deep  
interest: R. I. American.

There are innumerable valleys in  
Switzerland, which are entirely de-  
serted, almost inaccessible to any  
thing having life, in consequence of  
being the constant receptacles of  
these tremendous visitations from the  
surrounding cliffs. There is at page  
364 a very striking account of the  
tragic effects produced, only three  
years ago, by the temporary dam-  
ming up the river Dranse in one of  
those valleys which open upon that  
of Bagne. The scantiness of the wa-  
ter that reached the inhabited parts,  
at the time when the stream should  
have been fullest, gave rise to suspi-  
cions; and, upon ascending to the de-  
sert part, a great lake was found to  
have accumulated behind an immense  
barrier of ice, brought down by the  
avalanches of the preceding winter,  
and which threatened to deluge the  
whole country, as soon as this perish-  
able bulwark came to be melted away.  
Immediate measures were taken to  
open a tunnel or gallery through the  
ice, and so to drain the lake by de-  
grees. But, though the greatest skill  
and industry were employed, and a  
very great part of the accumulated  
water actually discharged by the ar-  
tificial opening, the whole dike at last  
gave way, on the 16th of June, and  
a dreadful inundation ensued. The  
rapid increase of the heat had loos-  
ened and disengaged several of the  
huge masses of which the bul-  
wark was composed, which, part-  
ing from the rest with loud explo-  
sions, floated up to the surface, and  
weakened and undermined its founda-  
tions. The catastrophe was, in this  
way, in some measure foreseen and  
provided for; but, when it did come,  
it was still sufficiently terrible.

At half past four in the evening, a  
terrible explosion announced the  
breaking up of the dike; and the wa-  
ters of the lake rushing through all  
at once formed a torrent, one hun-  
dred feet in depth, which traversed  
the first eighteen miles in the space  
of forty minutes, carrying away one  
hundred and thirty chalets, a whole  
forest, and an immense quantity of  
earth and stone.—When it reached  
Bagne, the ruins of all description  
borne along with it, formed a moving  
mountain, three hundred feet high,  
from which a column of thick vapour  
arose, like the smoke of a great fire.  
An English traveller, accompanied  
by a young artist, Mr. P. of Lausan-  
ne, and a guide, had been visiting the  
works, and on his return was ap-  
proaching Bagne, when, turning  
round by chance, he saw the fright-  
ful object just described coming down,  
the distant noise of which had been  
lost in the nearer roar of the Dranse.  
He clapt spurs to his horse to warn  
his companion, as well as three other  
travellers who had joined them. All  
dismounting, scrambled up the moun-  
tain precipitately, and arrived in  
safety beyond the reach of the deluge,  
which in an instant, filled the valley  
beneath. From Bagne the inundation  
reached Martigny, four leagues, in  
fifty minutes, bearing away in that  
space thirty five houses, eight wind-  
mills, ninety-five barns, but only  
nine persons, and very few cattle,  
most of the inhabitants having been  
on their guard. The village of Beau-  
vernier was saved by a projecting  
rock, which diverted the torrent. It  
was seen passing like an arrow by  
the side of the village, without touch-  
ing it, though much higher than the  
roofs of the houses.

The fragments of rocks and stones  
deposited before reaching Martigny,  
entirely covered a vast extent of  
meadows and fields. Here it was di-  
vided; but eighty buildings of this  
town were destroyed, and many were  
injured. The streets were filled with  
trees and rubbish; but only thirty-  
four persons appear to have lost their  
lives at Martigny, the inhabitants

having retired to the mountain. Be-  
low Martigny, the inundation spread-  
ing wide, deposited a quantity of  
alluvial mud, so considerable, as  
it is hoped, will redeem an extensive  
swamp. The Rhone received it by  
degrees, and at different points, with-  
out overflowing, till it reached the  
Lake of Geneva, at eleven o'clock at  
night, and was lost in its vast ex-  
panse, having gone over eighteen  
Swiss leagues in six hours and a half,  
with a gradually retarded move-  
ment.

Such are a part of the dangers by  
which the delights of an alpine resi-  
dence are compensated. But there  
are others still more frightful, both  
to the imagination, and in reality.  
The snow does not only slide from  
the mountains, but the mountains  
themselves slide down upon the val-  
leys.—This, too, is by no means an  
uncommon phenomenon, but is able  
to occur in all the vast and numerous  
mountains that are stratified—the  
strata lying generally at so high an  
angle of inclination, as to be extre-  
mely liable to slip, when any of the  
softer ones that are interposed are so  
far disintegrated or lubricated by  
water as no longer to adhere firmly  
to the upper portion, but to allow it  
to slip down the inclined plane on  
which it rests. The most extensive  
catastrophe of this kind that has oc-  
curred of late years, took place in  
1806, in the mountain of Rossberg,  
where a space twice as large as the  
city of Paris slipped down at once in-  
to the lake of Lucerne, and occasioned  
the most dreadful devastation.

### EDUCATION IN MAINE.

There are in this state two colleges  
and from twenty to thirty academies  
endowed by the state. But the great-  
est efforts are directed to the common  
schools. Every town in the state is  
obliged to raise an annual tax, equal  
at least to forty cents on each of its  
inhabitants, and according to the last  
census, the aggregate of this tax for  
the whole state is \$119,334—equal  
to the income of a capital of \$1,988,  
900 at the usual rates of interest.  
This tax is expended in the support  
of free schools; and for the purpose  
of an equal participation of the bene-  
fit, each town is by law subdivided  
into convenient school districts, and  
the money raised is disbursed among  
them in proportion to the number of  
youths between the ages of 4 and 21  
years in each. There is throughout  
the state, one school house for every  
200 of its inhabitants, making about  
1500 in the whole. Parents and  
guardians are obliged to furnish those  
under their care with such books as  
the superintending committee shall  
direct—in default of this, the books  
are supplied and added to the tax of  
the delinquent, if he is of ability to  
pay. One third of the whole tax raised  
is permitted to be expended in  
supporting school mistresses. These  
last usually keep school in the sum-  
mer season, and instruct those whose  
labor is of little value—the masters  
keep in the winter, when there is  
more leisure, and larger scholars at-  
tend. The support of summer schools  
probably averages about eight dollars  
per month, and that of the winter  
schools, about twenty.

### MERCURY.

This extraordinary metal, which  
has so long engaged the attention of  
mankind, is found in various parts  
of the world, particularly in Spain,  
the East Indies and South America.  
A late traveller states that the mine  
of Guanica Velica in Peru, is 340  
yards in circumference, and nine  
hundred yards deep. "In this pro-  
found abyss," he observes, "are seen  
streets, squares, and a chapel where  
religious mysteries are celebrated on  
festival days. Thousands of flam-  
beaux are continually burning, to en-  
lighten this dreary excavation. The  
mine generally affects with convul-  
sions, those who work in it." Not-  
withstanding this, however, he states  
that thousands of miserable slaves  
are conveyed into this abyss, from  
which there is no escape, and com-  
pelled to labor until relieved by death.  
The immense profit accruing from  
this mine, has led to the dreadful in-  
humanity displayed in obtaining the  
treasure with which it abounds.

[Missionary.]

A wealthy gentleman in Baltimore  
had been so often importuned for  
charity by a little ragged boy, that  
his patience had become almost as  
threadbare as the supplicant's jacket.  
One day the little fellow thrust him-  
self into the gentleman's office, at a  
moment when he was engaged in set-  
tling some important business, and  
began his usual harangue, with—

"Dear sir, daddy's very sick and  
hasn't a morsel of victuals nor any  
money, and he's got a whole house-  
ful of little children crying around  
him for something to eat, so we must  
all starve if the folks won't help us."  
Out of all patience with his torment-  
or, the gentleman started up.—"Get  
you gone, you little rascal," said he,  
"don't you know that wherever the  
Almighty sends mouths he also sends  
food to supply them?" "Yes, sir,"  
says the arching, scratching his head,  
and looking very archly at the gen-  
tleman, "that's very true; but he has  
sent you all the victuals and daddy all  
the money." The gentleman, who  
had really a benevolent heart, was  
so much pleased with the boy's ready  
ingenuity, that he gave him a dol-  
lar for himself, and took immediate  
steps to put his "daddy" in a way to  
fill the mouths of his little family.  
Norfolk Herald.

### The advantage of a Fine Coat.

General Charles Lee, was re-  
markably sloven in his dress, and of-  
ten subjected himself to ridicule and  
insult, by the meanness of his ap-  
pearance. He was once attending  
general Washington, to a place dis-  
tant from the camp. Riding on, he  
he arrived at the house where they  
were to dine, some time before the  
rest of the company. He went direct-  
ly into the kitchen, and demanded  
something to eat; when the cook, tak-  
ing him for a servant, told him she  
would give him some victuals in a  
moment, but, he must first help her  
off with the pot. This he complied  
with, and sat down to some cold  
meat, which she placed before him.—  
The girl was remarkably inquisitive  
respecting the guests who were com-  
ing, and particularly about gen-  
eral Lee, "who," she said, "she heard  
was one of the oddest and ugliest  
men in the world." In a short time,  
she again desired the general to as-  
sist her in placing on the pot, which  
he had scarcely finished when she  
requested him to take the bucket and  
go to the well.—Lee made no objec-  
tions, and began drawing the water.  
In the meantime, general Washing-  
ton arrived, when an aid-de-camp  
was dispatched in search of Lee;  
whom to his surprise, he found en-  
gaged as above. But what was the  
confusion of the poor girl, on hear-  
ing the aid-de-camp address the man,  
whom she had been so familiar with,  
by the title of general! The mug fell  
from her hands, and dropping a low  
courtesy, she began suing for pardon;  
when Lee, who was ever ready to  
see the impropriety of his own con-  
duct, but never willing to change it,  
gave her a dollar, and turning to the  
aid-de-camp, observed, "you see,  
young man, the advantage of a fine  
coat, the man of consequence is in-  
debted to it for respect; neither vir-  
tue nor abilities without it, will make  
him look like a gentleman."

### A PRETTY BIRD.

An Irishman who had never fired  
a gun in his life, took it into his head  
to go a shooting. It was not long  
before he saw a wood-pecker busily  
engaged in peforating a tall cherry  
tree. Pat crept slyly up as far as he  
durst without alarming the bird, and  
after making two or three circum-  
bendibus around the tree, as the  
little feathered mechanic performed  
a similar revolution round its trunk,  
he thought he had at last got a good  
chance for a shot, so, shutting both  
eyes fast, he blazed away. The bird  
more scared than hurt by the attack,  
took to his wings, while Pat, sure as  
could be that he had brought down  
his game, commenced searching for  
it amongst the weeds at the foot of  
the tree. As he was thus engaged a  
frog started up before him and began  
hopping around the tree: Pat in an  
extacy of joy at having found, as he  
supposed, the object of his search;  
soon seized poor croaker, and while  
he eyed his lantern jaws and tick-  
led skin with somewhat of amaze-  
ment, exclaimed,—"Arrah now, but  
sure you were a pretty bird before I  
shot all the feathers off you."

A writer in the "Washington Ex-  
aminer," in defending the character  
of lawyers, declares his belief, that  
they have a "conscience" as well as  
other people. The "Harrisburg Com-  
monwealth" says, "We never heard  
this point disputed; for our part, on  
the contrary, we believe it to be the  
received opinion in these parts that a  
lawyer's conscience is three times the  
length of any other man's."

To suffer your judgment to be al-  
ways regulated by other people is  
worse than selling it for a morsel of  
potage.